

## The Manchester Journal.

D. H. SWIFT, Editor & Proprietor.

THURSDAY, JULY 11th, 1872.

National Union Republican Association  
FOR PRESIDENT:

ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

THE GOLD STANDARD.

Union Republican State Nominations  
FOR GOVERNOR:

JULIUS CONVERSE, of Woodstock.

FOR STATE SENATOR:

RUSSELL S. TAFT, of Burlington.

FOR TREASURER:

JOHN A. PAGE, of Montpelier.

Union Republican County Nominations  
FOR GOVERNOR:

H. S. COLEBROOK, of Manchester.

FOR SECRETARY:

H. W. POTTER, of Vermont.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:

D. CROFUT, of Arlington.

FOR HIGH CHIEF:

J. L. MCALL, of Rupert.

FOR STATE ATTORNEY:

J. E. BATCHELDER, of Arlington.

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE:

E. H. BURTON, Manchester District.

T. WHITE, Bennington District.

WHO IS GUILTY OF TREASON?

Grant is at Long Branch. It is appropriate that a man guilty of treason should be at a long branch.—*Troy Press*.

Not only the *Press* but nearly all the anti-Grant papers indulge in this sort of base calumny, not that it does any particular harm because the people generally know better but simply because poor as it is, they have no better weapon to use against the republican candidate.

But to charge a man with treason when he is not guilty should be a grave offence, and entitle the perpetrator to a term in the penitentiary. And when did Grant commit the act of treason, the greatest crime known to our laws? Treason consists in levying war against one's own government, or giving aid and comfort to the enemy. When did Grant do this? Was it at the time he buckled on his sword and offered his services in any capacity to the Governor of Illinois?

Was it when he marched through the snow to Donelson or the bloody field of Shiloh? Was it at Vicksburg or Mission Ridge, or the Wilderness, or the Appomattox? Has it been in conscientiously carrying out the great principles of our government in putting down the dastardly Ku-Klux and putting our country, burdened with an enormous debt on a sound financial basis. If these acts constitute treason it would be better for the country if we had more of it.

But other acts are complained of and are these: Gen. Grant *permitted* Sumner to be removed from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations. That constituted treason against Sumner, but Sumner can hardly be considered the United States. Gen. Grant has, also, with the concurrence of the Senate appointed in all a dozen (not more) relatives to office, most of the relatives being cousins or second cousins to himself or wife and not more than two or three of the appointments worth over \$800 per year, and this act is treason to the swarm of office seekers who were after appointments and failed to get them. Gen. Grant, or officers under him, made a sale of arms no longer serviceable to our nation, to a man who afterwards sold them to the French while their war against Germany was in progress. Sumner and Schurz tried to make out that this act was treason against Germany, but the Germans themselves did not consider it, and the efforts of Sumner and Schurz to make a fuss between this country and Germany miserably failed. Gen. Grant has sometimes received gifts as tokens of personal friendship and public recognition of valuable services in behalf of the government. There are those who think this is treason or something similar, but these same persons, many of them, would not hesitate to steal from the public treasury double the amount Grant ever received by way of presents, if they could only get the chance.

After carefully weighing the evidence in support of the charge against Grant as made by Sumner and others, and putting over against it his services in the field and in the executive chair of the nation, we cannot find anyone of his accusers, or in fact any man in the whole country, who, when similarly tested will show so large a balance in his favor.

Supposing some of Grant's friends should accuse Greeley of treason what would be the evidence to support the charge? At the very outset of the war Greeley, in his paper, advocated the policy of letting the "wayward sisters depart in peace." Was not this giving aid and comfort to the enemy?

When he found that this plan would not work he took the opposite course, and shouted "On to Richmond" with such force and vehemence that our forces, compelled by outside pressure to make an advance before they were prepared for it, nearly to the utter ruin of our cause. Was not this giving aid and comfort to the enemy? And after the rebels were nearly overcome, and, convinced that they could not hold out much longer, they sent their agents to try to arrange a peace

to whom did they apply for assistance? This same Greeley who importuned Lincoln until the latter gave him permission to see what terms they were willing to offer. Were not Greeley's efforts to bring about a disgraceful peace on this occasion giving aid and comfort to the enemy?

The war ended, who was the first to hasten to relieve the arch traitor Davis from the only punishment to which the government were likely to consign him, a temporary confinement but attended by his family and surrounded with all the comforts of life?

Greeley. And now "honest Horace" is a candidate for the presidency, who are the first to hasten to his support and loudest in his praise? These same rebels and those who gave them aid and comfort at the north during the rebellion. We do not mean that all of Greeley's supporters are of this stamp, but we do believe his most earnest supporters and firmest friends are those who were on the wrong side in the rebellion. Whether this is to his praise or discredit people must decide for themselves, we simply state what we believe to be facts.

### WILL THERE BE STATE AND COUNTY GREELEY NOMINATIONS?

We do not speak from authority and may be mistaken but the indications are that there will soon be calls for both State and County Conventions by the Greeley men, both Democrats and Liberal Republicans. Both wings will call conventions but will most likely nominate the same ticket, composed of new men from both parties. Whether they can agree on a full ticket without consultation and thorough understanding remains to be seen. We see no reason why they may not as well all join in calling the conventions and thus save the expense of one set of delegates and also insure greater unanimity of action. As we understand it both wings stand on the same platform and have the same object at heart, the defeat of Grant. Why not unite in the good work like brethren. It is what must be done all over the country if Grant is to be beaten. Jeff. Davis and Horace Greeley, Admiral Semmes and Gratz Gram, Gen. Beauregard and Kilpatrick, Andy Johnson and Carl Schurz, Oakley Hall and Senator Fenton. Can it be that the Millennium is at hand? The lion and the lamb will lie down together but when the lion gets up the lamb will not be there.

### SENATOR SHERMAN'S VIEWS.

Senator Sherman's views on political situation are briefly set forth in the following letter which he sent from Mansfield, O., under date of June 21, to the chairman of the committee of arrangements at the recent Grant and Wilson ratification meeting at Washington. I should be happy to join in the proposed meeting if it was convenient for me to be in Washington at that time. It is quite easy to find fault with any administration, but very difficult to conduct one. Our democratic friends will prepare to do with Greeley whose highest merit and wisdom lies in the unwavering opposition to everything the democratic party has performed for more than 30 years. It will be an odd kind of contest; but I feel entirely confident that the solid, good sense of our intelligent people will, by an overwhelming majority, prefer the prosperity and substantial reforms secured by Gen. Grant's administration to the wild, harum-scarum, irresponsible crotchet and reactionary policy, which alone could be the result of an administration by Horace Greeley. While I would like, for the fun of the thing, to see Greeley nominated as the democratic candidate, yet, without regard to who may be nominated by our adversaries, I feel that we can enter upon the canvass with Grant and Wilson, as honored representatives of the republican party, as our candidates, and without any other platform than the history of our party—its early struggles, its military triumphs, and, more honored than all else, the permanent reconstruction and reform measures that have been adopted since the close of the war. This remarkable record of successful administrations will answer all the petty criticisms of disappointed men. As I can not be with you, I express the hope that your meeting may, by its spirit and magnitude, give evidence of the hearty good feeling that I know exists among all classes of the people of Washington for General Grant and Henry Wilson.

### TO PENSIONERS.

In regard to the recent act of Congress in relation to increase of pensions, the following letter from the Pension Agent at Albany, published in the *Troy Press*, will be of interest:

Dear Sir:

Pensioners need employ no attorneys. In fact none will be recognized by the Department. All a pensioner entitled to an increase need do is to send his pension certificate to Hon. J. H. Baker, Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C., with a letter giving his post office address, and asking for the increase. The Commissioner will endorse the increase on the certificate and then forward it to the U. S. Pension Agent when payable, and the latter will forward it to the pensioner with a voucher. I would send copy of the law, and have none to spare. It increases all now getting \$15 for loss of limb to \$18; those get-

ting \$20 to \$25, and those receiving \$25 to \$31.25.

Very Truly Yours,

S. H. PARSONS,  
Pension Agent, Albany.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

Special Correspondent of the *Journal*,  
THE WORLD'S PEACE JUBILEE,  
PROGRAMME OF THE THIRD WEEK, ETC.

Boston, July 5th, 1872.

### THE IRISH DAY.

The third and last week of the International Musical Festival opened surprisingly, the heated tem being fairly upon us. The Coliseum displayed the "wearing of the green" and the harp of Erin floated above its turrets. The Irish day was enriched by a programme especially adapted not only to the display of the newly arrived Irish Band, but also to bring forth some of the school, and to throw around every student influences calculated to develop and strengthen the moral as well as intellectual character.

On this basis may we not expect the friends and former patrons to remember the school, and confide in the education of their sons and daughters.

H. H. SHAW, Principal,  
B. & B. Seminary.

Seminary, will be afforded those who may enrolling themselves as students.

The government of the Institution will be mild but firm. It will ever be the earnest wish of the Principal, that all should act from a sense of duty, and consider their own advancement, the approval of their teachers, the affection of their parents, and above all the approbation of *all seeing God*, the reward for correct deportment and studious improvement of time.

It will be the constant aim of the Principal and his associates to render the Seminary a pleasant, Christian home, and to throw around every student influences calculated to develop and strengthen the moral as well as intellectual character.

On this basis may we not expect the friends and former patrons to remember the school, and confide in the education of their sons and daughters.

H. H. SHAW, Principal,  
B. & B. Seminary.

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Announces the advantages of a Full Board of Teachers. Carefully Prepared Courses of Study, through drill in the English with special attention to the classics and young men preparing for College, Law, Theology and Academic Year begins Wednesday, Sept. 1st. Applications for rooms will be found advantageous. For other particulars or Catalogues address Rev. J. D. Wickham, D. D., at Manchester, or the Principal after August 1st.

H. H. SHAW, Principal,  
Manchester, Vt., July 10th, 1872. 72120x

### THE CHURCH BALL.

The Ball complimentary to the chorus who had sung for twelve days so faithfully with almost undiminished numbers occurred in the Coliseum Monday night, July 1st. The attendance although less than at the grand ball and with fewer efforts at display in dress was quite large in view of the sultry weather. The music led by Strauss was as his music ever will be superb.

Tuesday—the sixteenth day of the Jubilee has passed into history as the Italian day. The attendance was not large though the chorus seats were more than half full, and in the auditorium before the concert closed there were about twelve thousand spectators. Although there was very little distinctively Italian about the programme, Mr. Gilmore provided an excellent concert which the audience enjoyed very much. The chorus performed their duty in very excellent style considering its long service, etc.

The evening concert was very interesting and well attended, the French Band furnishing the music.

Wednesday—Greeley's day. The excessive heat has caused many to leave the Jubilee and seek a more cool and quiet place than Boston has been for three weeks past. This being a complimentary day to Mr. Greeley a very good programme was given, bringing forth some of the foreign artists and each of the Foreign Bands. The Chorus seats were not half full but the enthusiasm prevailed among the audience, except, when Mr. Greeley made his appearance. We understand that Mr. Greeley was very much disappointed not to hear that cherished song of his, "When this Old Hat was new," but on account of neglect on the part of the Executive Committee it was not produced much to the disappointment of all.

The eighteenth and last day of the International Musical festival, July 4. Thursday the price of admission to the Coliseum was reduced to \$1.00 for seats in any part of the building, giving the poorer class of people a chance to see and hear the wonders of this nineteenth century.

Mr. Gilmore gave four concerts on this day which was to give all an opportunity to listen to some of the best music ever produced in America. The Jubilee has not been a success financially as we understand the receipts were considerably short of the expenses.

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MANCHESTER, Vt., July 6, 1872.

Burr and Burton Seminary has just closed its thirty-ninth year of earnest, successful effort in training young ladies and gentlemen for the active duties of life. Its record has been a noble one. No institution in the State has done better service in the cause of education. During these years of faithful labor the honored names of Wickham, Burnham and others whose lives have been so linked to its destinies, have been as household words, and are still held in lasting, grateful remembrance in the minds and hearts of men and women, whose real life began with the inspiration of their instruction. With the thirty-ninth anniversary closed the labors of Mr. Austin under whose charge, for four years the Seminary has lived, prospered, grown strong. Nor is Austin's loss of the Seminary alone but of the State as well.

A word to the friends and former patrons of the School, from his who is to succeed Mr. Austin, may not be inappropriate. He comes, tis true, a stranger, a new man in this part of the State, yet brings an experience of ten years in his chosen profession. It will be his earnest endeavor and firm purpose to make the study and drill of the class-room subservient to the development of a higher manhood, a nobler character, a broader and more extended culture. Every facility for cultivation, within the means of the

Seminary, will be afforded those who may enrolling themselves as students.

CHARLES MASON,  
M. JERKOWSKI  
Rutland, Vt.—Vermont.

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ALMOST CLOTHING STOCKS, 30, 35, 40 cent per yard.

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